317 Salt.- Rock salt (uŋa·l) obtained in winter
● 135 chiefly, from dry salt lake to E in Koso terri-
491 tory between Randsburg and Cantil on n. edge of
Mohave desert. Individual men went for it, afoot;
[415] "a man started out at 2-3 o'clock in the morning,
taking water with him in a basketry water bottle.
He returned home the same evening or the next
487 day, bringing back 1/2 sackful of salt, enough
for about one month, on each trip" (SM). Route
followed led S from Weldon to Kelso valley in
Kawaiisu territory, thence SE to Jawbone canyon
and Mohave desert and NE to Dry Salt lake. An-
other route from Onyx led over Walker pass, S
across Indian Wells valley to Dove springs and
through Red Rock canyon to Cantil. Either route
[482] about 40 mi. long. Salt transported in large
lumps, in deerskin sacks; when used pounded in
mortars or pulverized on slab; used sparingly
on cooked meat and for drying meat and fish,
but not to season acorn, piñon mush, or any other
262 plant foods. Salt per se not specifically tabooed
784 at certain times (SM, FP), as among Diegueño,
Mohave (Kroeber, Handbook, 721, 747, 748, 750);
food taboos related specifically to meat (includ-
ing fish), grease, and cold water. However, as
it was only with meat and fish that salt was
used, practical result was that observers of
meat taboo also abstained from salt during taboo
periods.

251 Storage and preservation of food.- Acorns
343 stored in granary (la·lwašti·l) of Miwok type
(Kroeber, Handbook, 446, pl. 38) but lacking cen-
ter post and with framework consisting of 4 large
posts, 6 ft. high, set upright in ground 3 ft.
apart to form square. Bottom of granary cleared
ground by 2-4 in. Granary lined with sagebrush;
after acorns dumped in, layer of brush piled over
them and bark slabs put over brush to keep out
rain. Granaries built at acorn grounds used from
yr. to yr.; during winter man and wife made
trips to their granary and drew upon contents as
needed. Smaller granaries of same type sometimes
set up near dwelling house to use for acorns
gathered nearer home.

Piñon cache (pača·i·ništ) consisted of cir-
cular pit, about 5 ft. in diameter, 2 1/2 ft.
deep, dug with sticks in floors of natural rock
shelters near piñon grounds. Pits lined with flat
rocks (SM) or brush (FP); loose piñons dumped
into cavity, cache covered with large flat rocks
or grass and small stones. During winter men made
trips to caches, packing home piñons in skin
sacks.

Families generally had storage house near
family dwelling; this storage house as large and
made in same fashion as living house, save that
[415] it lacked fire pit and smoke hole and walls were
thatch and mud covered. In this house were kept
large wide-mouthed coiled baskets, some "as big
as washtubs" and trays used as receptacles for
stores of dried meat, fish, small seeds, piñons,
acorns, as well as articles of domestic or occa-